



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE COMMAND
1401 DESHLER STREET SW
FORT MCPHERSON, GA 30330-2000

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

S: 1 December 2004

AFRC-SA (385)

28 October 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: US Army Reserve (USAR) 2004-2005 Winter Safety Campaign

1. References:

- a. FM 31-70, Basic Cold Weather Manual, 12 April 1968.
- b. TC 21-3, Soldier's Handbook for Individual Operations and Survival, 17 March 1986.
- c. FM 100-14, Risk Management, 23 April 1998.
- d. FM 21-305, Manual for the Wheeled Vehicle Driver, 27 August 1993.
- e. AR 600-55, Motor Vehicle and Equipment Operator Selection, Training, Testing, and Licensing, 31 December 1993.
- f. FM 21-10, Field Hygiene and Sanitation, 21 June 2000.
- g. FM 4-24.11, First Aid, 23 December 2002.
- h. US Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine website
<http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>.
- i. US Army Safety Center website/Private Owned Vehicle (POV) Risk Assessment Tool
<https://safety.army.mil/home.html>.

2. The USAR will continue to have forces on the move during the winter season with operations continuing with winter risk factors present. This combination dictates that safety must have our paramount attention. This memorandum outlines my intent for the USAR's 2004-2005 Winter Safety Campaign. This Campaign will run from 1 December 2004 through 30 April 2005. The Campaign will concentrate on the following areas: field and garrison training, extended privately owned vehicle (POV) travel, cold injury prevention (to include extreme cold), weather-related hazards (snow, black ice, fog, high winds), heater safety, recreational safety, fire safety, carbon monoxide poisoning, suicide prevention and awareness, and family/community safety.

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a. The purpose of this Campaign is twofold:

(1) To provide a comprehensive, proactive means of identifying hazards and risks, and to implement and monitor risk control measures to support operational and tactical safety, including unit mobilization, deployments, and redeployments, wellness of family members and civilian employees.

(2) To support the overarching, Secretary of Defense's goal of a 50 percent reduction in accidents over a 2-year period.

b. The end state of the Campaign is to produce dedicated leaders and Soldiers who are effectively trained and ready to avoid winter related accidents and injuries, on and off duty.

c. Good management practice dictates that we adequately plan and prepare before cold weather arrives. Now is the time to prepare and ensure that mission and off-duty activities are conducted safely. Use targeted training, thorough hazard identification, intensive risk management, and strong leader involvement to improve winter safety.

d. Caring leaders must be committed to accident prevention and deeply involved in managing risks to ensure the safety of their Soldiers. As with other missions, your junior leaders are best suited to make an immediate and direct impact on Soldier welfare. For this reason, it is essential that they spearhead your winter safety campaign. However, first-line leaders need mentorship and support from all echelons of command. Senior leaders must identify the macro-level risks that are inherent in our operations and develop a Risk Management Plan through detailed mission analysis that mitigates the accompanying micro-level risks our Soldiers will face.

3. By 1 December 2004, commanders will develop a winter safety campaign that addresses, as a minimum, the subjects in paragraph 2. Notify this Command via email to paul.leach1@us.army.mil upon completion of this requirement. The effectiveness of this safety campaign depends on the successful accomplishment of the following key elements:

a. Command Information Program. Starting in mid-October 2004 and running throughout the Winter Safety Campaign, the USAR Public Affairs Directorate, will publish safety campaign articles and materials that provide maximum dissemination down to the Soldier and family member level. Commanders and leaders will use these resources in their units' ongoing campaigns. Safety councils may be used to discuss various safety issues and to disseminate pertinent information to Soldiers within their command(s) to complement the unit's safety campaign. Additional resources may be located on the United States Army Safety Center website at <http://safety.army.mil/home.html>.

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b. Accident Trend Analysis. By 1 December 2004, commanders will review and analyze their unit's past accident and injury trends to identify additional accident prevention training needs.

c. POV Safety. This winter season will afford Soldiers, family members, and civilian employees several opportunities for travel and vacations during the holidays. Commanders and leaders will ensure awareness training includes information relative to the hazards in their geographic area (i.e., road and weather conditions). Develop actions to target high-risk POV operations. Leaders will ensure Soldiers traveling by POV on leave, pass, TDY, PCS, and greater than 50 miles to and from unit training assemblies complete the Army Risk Management Information System (ARMIS-1) Risk Assessment tool at reference 1i prior to departure. This risk assessment tool can be located at <https://safety.army.mil> by selecting "Tools."

d. Accurate and Timely Weather Information. Winter weather across the US can be extremely changeable and volatile. It is imperative that commanders and leaders conduct mission analysis and risk assessments using the most accurate weather data available. Also ensure that Soldiers know that timely weather and road-condition information can be accessed at <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficinfo/index.htm>.

e. On/Off-Duty and Family Safety. On/Off-duty and family safety are also important parts of the Winter Safety Campaign. Leaders will integrate the following criterion into their campaign plans:

(1) Junior Leaders will assist their Soldiers' development of risk controls for planning and encourage safety in their off-duty winter activities.

(2) Physical Training (PT) and Running Safety. PT remains important to the overall fitness of Soldiers, and during the winter months they will continue to walk, jog, and run; therefore, they must be aware of the associated hazards. Commanders will ensure all personnel receive the required cold weather training and all individuals with previous cold weather injuries are identified. Appropriate cold weather risk minimization measures should be implemented. Individuals conducting PT on roadways will wear a reflective belt, appropriate attire for winter weather conditions, maintain situational awareness, and will not wear head/earphones.

(3) Winter Sports. Sound judgment must be used while participating in winter sporting activities. Novices should receive competent instructions first and then progress slowly. Individuals must wear appropriate protective clothing and equipment associated with the sport they are participating in.

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(4) Fire Prevention. The use of heating devices increases the risk of a fire. All heating devices must be inspected and, if necessary, repaired by a qualified person prior to use. Heating devices must be used only for their designed purpose. A currently inspected and fully operational fire extinguisher appropriate for the expected hazards will be available. A functional smoke detector must be another element of a fire protection plan. Fire escape plans and routes must be prepared and practiced in the workplace and at home.

(5) Carbon Monoxide (CO) Poisoning Prevention. Proper ventilation is the key to preventing CO exposures and deaths. POV exhaust systems should be inspected for leaks. Personnel should never sleep inside vehicles while the engine is running. Natural gas or kerosene-fueled home heating systems should be inspected for leaks prior to seasonal use by a qualified person. Homes having these systems should also have a fully operational CO detector.

(6) Suicide Prevention/Intervention. The winter holidays can be a tough time for some of our Soldiers, civilians, and family members. Although psychiatric illness and substance abuse contributes to a majority of all suicides, the timing of suicide behavior and a significant emotional event, particularly those involving a loss, separation, deployment or any change in one's self-esteem and confidence are often linked together. Refer to AR 600-63 for guidance concerning suicide prevention. Additional information can be obtained from the US Army Reserve Suicide Prevention, A Guide for Army Reserve Units, 14 January 2003. Commanders and leaders must ensure that Soldiers receive awareness training on suicide prevention.

(7) Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Commanders, leaders, and Soldiers must take responsible steps to prevent alcohol and drug abuse, especially during the winter season. All must be observant of others for signs of possible alcohol or drug abuse problems (i.e., frequently late for duty, changes in physical appearances and displaying a negative attitude). For specific information contact the nearest USAR Major Subordinate Command Alcohol and Drug Control Officer (ADCO) or an installation ADCO, where available. Commanders must ensure that holiday functions are monitored for signs of excessive alcohol consumption and take appropriate action to prevent the operation of a motor vehicle by a person under the influence of alcohol.

(8) Slips, Trips, and Falls. Slips, trips, and falls are a serious possibility during the winter months. Caution must be taken when walking on slippery surfaces such as snow, ice, wet leaves, and other tripping/falling hazards. Proper de-icing materials should be used to de-ice steps and sidewalks.

f. Tactical Operations Safety Training and Education.

(1) Commanders of units involved with rail, convoy, seaport, and supercargo operations will assess operations and ensure Soldiers are trained to standard. Risk assessment, mitigation, training, and enforcement of safety standards and policies are imperative during these operations.

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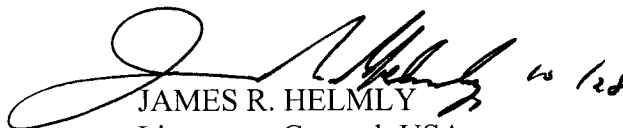
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Soldiers must understand that all phases of deployment operations are extremely dangerous and that compliance with the standards is imperative. Commanders must comply with USAR Regulation 385-2, Chapter 13, Tactical Safety.

(2) Commanders will ensure that winter safety training is scheduled and conducted in a timely manner. Training will include information on the recognition, prevention, prompt treatment, and care of cold weather injuries, and the proper wear of cold weather clothing. Health promotion and preventive medicine training materials may be obtained from the United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine website at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil>.

4. The staffs of the USAR Safety Office and installation and regional readiness command safety offices are invaluable resources to assist commanders in their risk management process and mitigation steps to protect our Soldiers, civilians, and family members. Include them in your planning and execution.

5. This Campaign's focus is to direct our energies to ensure we train, move, and maintain safety awareness during adverse winter conditions. Leaders must be aggressive in sustaining this focus while ensuring operations are executed to standard. Our effectiveness and success depends on four key elements: adequate training, risk management, planning, and preparation. The Risk Management Process must be applied to all winter activities, both on and off duty. We can neither afford nor accept the loss of a single Soldier, civilian employee, or family member to a preventable accident. Remember that situational awareness is a key to accident prevention.


JAMES R. HELMLY
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding

DISTRIBUTION:

BG Ronald D. Silverman, Commander, 3d MEDCOM
MG Robert B. Ostenberg, Commander, 63d RRC
BG Jose M. Rosado, Commander, 65th RRC
MG Lawrence J. Johnson, Commander, 70th RRC
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MG Richard S. Colt, Commander, 77th RRC
MG Wayne M. Erck, Commander, 78th Div (TS)
MG Douglas O. Dollar, Commander, 80th Div (IT)
MG Alan D. Bell, Commander, 81st RRC
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MG Michael W. Symanski, Commander, 89th RRC
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MG Dennis J. Laich, Commander, 94th RRC
MG James E. Archer, Commander, 95th Div (IT)
MG James P. Collins, Commander, 96th RRC
MG Bruce E. Robinson, Commander, 98th Div (IT)
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MG David E. Kratzer, Commander, 377th TSC
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MG Robert L. Heine, Commander, 416th ENCOM
MG George W.S. Read, Commander, US Army Reserve Readiness Command
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COL Thomas W. Caples, Commander, 244th Aviation Brigade
BG Gregory A. Schumacher, Commander, Military Intelligence Readiness Command
COL Octavia L. Parker, Commander, USARC Augmentation Unit
MG Kenneth D. Herbst, AR-MEDCOM
BG James F. Reynolds, Jr., Commander, 2d Med Brigade
COL Jerry DeLacruz, Commander, 3d COSCOM
BG Thomas D. Robinson, Commander, 3d TMCA
BG Robert J. Kasulke, Commander, 8th Med Brigade
BG Larry Knighter, Commander, 81st RSG
BG William C. Kirkland, Commander, 88th RSG
BG Phillip L. Hanrahan, Commander, 90th RSG
BG Dennis P. Geoghan, Commander, 220th MP Brigade
BG James E. Payne III, Commander, 300th MP Command (IR)
BG James A. Hasbargen, Commander, 330th Med Brigade
BG Michael H. Walter, Commander, 332d Med Brigade
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BG Dennis E. Lutz, Commander, 359th Signal Brigade
BG James L. Snyder, Commander, 411th Eng Brigade
BG Robert A. Pollmann, Commander, 420th Eng Brigade
BG William Terpeluk, Commander, 800th MP Brigade, (IR)
BG Dean G. Sienko, Commander, 804th Med Brigade
BG James A. Mobley, Commander, 807th Med Brigade
BG Richard M. Tabor, Commander, 7th ARCOM
BG John Y. H. Ma, Commander, 9th RRC (Prov)
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COL John F. McNeill, Commander, 351st Civil Affairs Command
BG David. Blackledge, Commander, 352d Civil Affairs Command
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